UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/70
27 January 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 26 JANUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Omar Mustafa Muntasser, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation (see annex). The letter speaks for itself.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abuzed Omar DORDA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-01726 (E) 270198 280198

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Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Letter dated 22 January 1998 from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Security Council

Over the past two days, Israel has received from the United States of America the first two of the 25 F-15 fighters the United States plans to deliver. These aircraft fly at speeds of up to two and a half times the speed of sound and have a range of 4,000 kilometres.

This new and dangerous measure, taken by a State that is a permanent member of the Security Council, once again proves that the United States Administration continues to apply a double standard. Indeed, while the United States supplies all kinds of offensive weapons to a State that refuses to implement Security Council resolutions and flouts all General Assembly resolutions, and while it allows that State to strengthen its capacities and its nuclear, bacteriological and biological arsenals in order to threaten Arab States, including the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, it has imposed an embargo on all types of defensive weapons for Arab countries, such as the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Iraq and the Sudan.

The aforementioned delivery of combat aircraft is part of the unlimited military support that the United States provides to Israel in order to enable it to maintain its military superiority in the region, pursue its policy of terror against the Palestinian people, continue to occupy foreign territory by force and violate international legitimacy. The United States Administration's allegations that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya engages in terror are completely false. Indeed, that Administration's policy and the assistance that it provides to a terrorist State that is threatening peace, security and stability in the region, strip its accusations of all credibility and deprive the United States, a country that favours recourse to force, threats and blackmail, of any right to act as arbitrator in the settlement of regional and international conflicts and problems.

We have already drawn the Security Council's attention to the United States Government's regrettable political machinations. As we send you another warning and express our surprise at the new and dangerous measure that the United States Administration has had the audacity to take, we wish to inform you that the delivery of the F-15 fighters confirms our right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and obliges the Council to fulfil the role incumbent on it in such situations.

(Signed) Omar Mustafa MUNTASSER
Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation

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GENERAL

S/1998/71
27 January 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 20 JANUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ETHIOPIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997, has the honour to inform him that, at present, Ethiopia does not have any trade relations with Sierra Leone, including in the areas specifically mentioned in resolution 1132 (1997), and will not establish any such relations with that country in so far as the military junta is in power in Sierra Leone.

Furthermore, the Government of Ethiopia has taken the necessary measures to prevent entry into or transit through Ethiopia of members of the military junta in Sierra Leone and adult members of their families, in accordance with resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997.

98-01684 (E) 270198

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S/1998/72
27 January 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 JANUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LUXEMBOURG TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him of the measures that Luxembourg has taken with a view to implementing the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997 concerning Sierra Leone. These measures supplement those taken by the Council of the European Union on 8 December 1997.

Restrictions on entry or transit

The Office of Passports, Visas and Legislation of Luxembourg has been instructed to take appropriate measures to comply, on the basis of the list drawn up by the sanctions committee, with the restrictions contained in paragraph 5 of the resolution.

Provision of petroleum and petroleum products and arms and related matériel

The measures contained in paragraph 6 are the subject of a Luxembourg regulation that requires a permit for the export or transit of certain goods to Sierra Leone.

98-01690 (E) 270198 270198

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S/1998/73
27 January 1998

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NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

1. At its 78th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1997, the General Assembly adopted resolution 52/12 B, entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform".

2. In paragraph 7 of the resolution, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation that the Security Council, in establishing a peacekeeping operation in the future, should prescribe a time-frame for the conclusion of the status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and the host Government for the operation in question and that, pending the conclusion of such an agreement, a model status-of-forces agreement would apply provisionally unless otherwise agreed by the parties concerned, and invited the Security Council to consider the matter.

98-01702 (E) 270198

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/52/778
S/1998/74
27 January 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 23 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 22 January 1998 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-01708 (E) 280198

ANNEX

Letter dated 22 January 1998 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 30 December 1997 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which contains outrageous charges regarding cultural property in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (A/52/756-S/1997/1020).

At the outset, I wish to remind the Greek Cypriot side that there is no "occupation" in Cyprus other than the 34-year-old occupation of the seat of government by the Greek Cypriot side and to stress that the reckless exploitation of the usurped title of "Government of Cyprus" as a weapon against the Turkish Cypriot side has been the main obstacle in the way of attaining a peaceful settlement in Cyprus.

Unfounded allegations on "systematic plundering" and "destruction" of cultural property in Northern Cyprus have been conclusively refuted not only by the Turkish Cypriot side, but also by independent sources, including a prominent United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) expert and the relevant committee of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

It should be recalled that, in a letter he wrote to The Times of London, the respected UNESCO expert, Mr. Jacques Dalibard, denied Greek Cypriot allegations of systematic and organized looting of the cultural heritage of Cyprus. On the other hand, Mr. Ymenus van der Werff, General Rapporteur of the Subcommittee on Culture and Education of the Council of Europe, who had come to the island with a delegation of experts to study the situation regarding cultural property in both parts of the island, reported the following on this subject in paragraph 5.3 of his report, which was published as a document of the Council of Europe under the symbol AS/CULT/AA (41) 1: "We saw no churches destroyed, though St. George in Limnia (in the North) was listed as such."

Contrary to what is claimed, it is the Greek Cypriot side that has always tried to eradicate all traces of Turkish-Muslim heritage of Cyprus, in particular during the years between 1963 and 1974, when they attempted to "cleanse" the island of its ethnic Turkish population through massacre, expulsion and various methods of violence and oppression. As pointed out in a previous communication addressed to you on the subject (A/52/366-S/1997/724 of 18 September 1997), during this tragic period, mosques, shrines and other places of Muslim worship in 103 villages across the island were destroyed. Today, the Greek Cypriot administration is still perpetuating a policy of religious intolerance and showing undisguised contempt towards the Islamic heritage in South Cyprus. The following quotation on this subject taken from the aforementioned Council of Europe report (para. 5.3) reveals the extent of the blatant acts of desecration and wilful destruction of Ottoman Turkish architecture in South Cyprus:

"We noted with regret the complete destruction of the main mosque in Paphos. The whole area has since been flattened to give way for a widened road junction and a car park. There is no memorial to the existence of the mosque. Below the road a Turkish bath complex remains hidden in rubble and vegetation awaiting restoration. The Turkish Cypriot cemetery by the nearby St. Sophia Mouttalas mosque is dilapidated."

A recent case in point of the utter disrespect shown by the Greek Cypriot administration for the Turkish-Muslim heritage of Cyprus is the condition of the historic Omeriye Mosque in South Cyprus, which, according to the Greek Cypriot weekly Selides of 16 January 1998, is in a state of total neglect, its premises covered with piles of litter and its historic marble columns damaged and displaced. It will be recalled that this mosque, located in the Greek Cypriot sector of Nicosia, was the target of an arson attack in recent years that damaged its historic structure. The magazine reports the following:

"As we enter the mosque premises, the piles of rubbish stand out, as a stark reminder of the total neglect and insensitivity towards cultural heritage. I am sitting in front of the mosque ... hoping to see even a signboard giving information about this religious monument, but to no avail."

Regarding the allegations of "desecration" made in the said letter of the Greek Cypriot representative over the conversion of a number of churches into mosques or museums, it should be emphasized that conservation of historic buildings through use is not only permissible but also recommended under relevant international instruments. For instance, the Amsterdam Declaration, which was issued by the Congress on European Architectural Heritage in October 1975, states the following:

"It has been shown that the historic buildings can be given new functions related to the needs of contemporary life." (p. 7, para. 3)

"Local authorities should afford functions to buildings which, whilst respecting their character, correspond to the needs of contemporary life and thus ensure their survival." (p. 9, paras. 4 and 5)

"A policy of conservation also means the integration of the architectural heritage into social life." (p. 10, para. 5)

The same objectives are also expressed in the Charter of Venice, which was drawn up in May 1964 by the International Congress of Architects and Technicians on Historical Monuments.

In line with the above, the aforementioned Council of Europe report states the following (para. 5.3):

"In several cases the churches are used, whether as mosques or for other purposes ... Although the point is controversial, we find it difficult to criticize such reuse. As the Turkish Cypriots point out, it has been general Council of Europe policy for some time to urge reuse of redundant religious buildings."

The Turkish Cypriot side has done and is still doing everything within its rather limited means to preserve the cultural wealth of the island, so much of which is in evidence in Northern Cyprus. Turkish Cypriot authorities have been calling upon international bodies responsible for providing financial and technical assistance in the field to extend such assistance to Northern Cyprus with a view to bolstering its efforts towards the preservation of cultural heritage. The Greek Cypriot side, however, is sparing no effort in preventing these international organizations from extending any assistance to Northern Cyprus, a clear illustration of the hypocrisy and insincerity of the Greek Cypriot administration, which, on the one hand, complains repeatedly that sufficient care is not being taken and, on the other, does its utmost to prevent Northern Cyprus from obtaining the means to provide such care.

It is evident from the foregoing that the Greek Cypriot side's complaints regarding cultural property have no basis and are utterly unjustified. Since it is the Greek Cypriot side that has systematically attacked, destroyed or treated with utter disrespect cultural and religious monuments, places of worship and other elements of culture belonging to the Turkish-Muslim heritage of the island, the Greek Cypriot allegations on this issue appear to be an attempt to cover up their long-standing policy of religious intolerance.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ PLÜMER
Representative
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/75
27 January 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to refer to the letter dated 6 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General (S/1998/7), requesting the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further period of six months.

As on previous occasions, most recently in our letter to you dated 30 July 1997 (S/1997/603), I am obliged to respond to a number of incorrect or misleading points made in the Lebanese letter.

These misconceptions arise from the failure to recognize the simple fact that the fundamental cause of the volatile situation in South Lebanon is the heinous terrorist activity carried out by Hizbollah and other terrorist organizations, both Lebanese and Palestinian, acting under its umbrella. Not only is the Government of Lebanon unable or unwilling to prevent the use of Lebanese territory as a base for aggression against Israel, but, in clear violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, it supports and encourages such activity, together with other States well known for their support of international terrorism.

In these circumstances, Israel has no choice whatsoever but to exercise its right of self-defence in order to protect the lives of the civilian population in its northern towns and villages. Israel has repeatedly explained that it has no territorial claims or ambitions in South Lebanon and that, were the Government of Lebanon to comply with its obligation to dismantle terrorist infrastructure and to prevent attacks on Israel, there would be no reason for an Israeli presence in this area.

In this context, I would like to clarify Israel's position with regard to Security Council resolution 425 (1978). As clearly stated by Israel's Minister of Defence in a recent interview for the magazine Al-Watan Al-Arabi, Israel is ready to implement the provisions of the resolution. However, resolution 425 (1978) does not call for an unconditional withdrawal; Israel is prepared to implement the withdrawal envisaged in the resolution, but only within a

framework that will ensure the implementation of all elements of the resolution, including implementation of UNIFIL's expressly stated goals of the "restoring of international peace and security" and "assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area". Such effective authority would obviously have to include, inter alia, arrangements for the protection of all residents of the area.

Once again I avail myself of this opportunity to call upon the Government of Lebanon to return to the negotiating table and engage in dialogue to achieve a treaty of peace within the framework of the Middle East peace process, which would ensure peace and security for both sides. Were the Government of Lebanon to expend the energy that it currently devotes to distributing misinformation, instead of to combating the terrorist activities within its territory and engaging in face-to-face negotiations, the prospects for peace along our border would be greatly increased.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ambassador Dore GOLD
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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S/1998/76
28 January 1998
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of resolution 13/8-P (IS), on the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive reparations for losses resulting from United States aggression in 1986, as adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference at its eighth session, held at Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 December 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abuzed Omar DORDA
Permanent Representative

98-01780 (E) 280198 280198

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Annex

[Original: English]

Resolution 13/8-P (IS) on the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive reparations for losses resulting from United States aggression in 1986

The Eighth Session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Proceeding from its belief in the common destiny of Islamic States and in solidarity among themselves,

Taking into consideration the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force,

Recalling all Islamic resolutions which condemned the said aggression and confirmed the right of Libya to receive just reparations for the material and human losses resulting from that aggression,

Recalling also United Nations General Assembly resolution 41/38 of 20 November 1986 condemning the aggression and [affirming] the right of the Jamahiriya to demand appropriate reparations for the material and human losses incurred,

Recalling also General Assembly document A/42/412/Add.1 dated 24 July 1987, submitted by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, concerning the losses,

Referring to the relevant declarations, communiqués and resolutions adopted by Arab, African and Non-Aligned summit conferences,

1. Reaffirms the previous resolutions condemning the military aggression perpetrated by the United States of America against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in April 1986;

2. Supports the right of the Jamahiriya to appropriate reparations for the losses sustained as a result of the said aggression, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/38 of 20 November 1986;

3. Calls upon the United States of America to respond positively to General Assembly resolution 41/38 concerning the right of Libya to reparations, to desist from provocations and threats, and to resort to peaceful means to solve its differences with the Jamahiriya;

4. Condemns the economic boycott measures of the United States of America against Libya and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and conventions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the ninth session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

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S/1998/77
28 January 1998
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LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of resolution 15/8-P (IS), on solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the D'Amato Law, as adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference at its eighth session, held at Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 December 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abuzed Omar DORDA
Permanent Representative

98-01786 (E) 280198 280198

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Annex

[Original: English]

Resolution 15/8-P(IS) on solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the D'Amato Law

The Eighth Session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Recalling resolution 14/24-P of the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and United Nations General Assembly resolution 51/22 of 27 November 1996, entitled "Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion",

Believing in the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in strengthening Islamic solidarity among the member States and taking the necessary measures to promote peace and security based on justice,

Conforming with the general international orientation towards freedom of trade exchanges and economic transactions,

Reiterating that unilateral measures which affect other parties and attempts to impose domestic laws on the territories of other countries run counter to the principles of international law that govern inter-State relations,

1. Emphasizes the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Charter of the United Nations, which stipulate the commitments of all States to refrain from interfering in the domestic affairs of other States and to resolve their disputes through peaceful means;

2. Strongly rejects any arbitrary, extraterritorial and unilateral measures, whether political or legal, applied by one country against another one;

3. Urges all States to consider the so-called D'Amato Law, which is against international law and norms, as null and void;

4. Calls upon all States to be vigilant against such attitudes and policies of the United States of America, the consequences of which are only to the detriment of the peace, stability and welfare of developing countries;

5. Seriously urges member States to take all necessary and effective measures in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from any action which might undermine international cooperation and friendly relations between States;

6. Emphasizes its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and sympathizes with their positions against such acts;

7. Calls upon the Secretary-General of he Organization of the Islamic Conference to review the adverse impact of the law and to submit a report thereon to the Ninth Session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

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LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of resolution 14/8-P (IS), on the crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the French Republic, on the other, as adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference at its eighth session, held at Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 December 1997.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abuzed Omar DORDA
Permanent Representative

98-01792 (E) 280198 280198

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Annex

[Original: English]

Resolution 14/8-P (IS) on the crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the French Republic, on the other

The Eighth Session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Session of Dignity, Dialogue, Participation), held at Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 9 to 11 Sha'aban, 1418H (9-11 December 1997),

Having considered the item concerning the current crisis between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the French Republic, on the other, and having also considered the relevant report of the Secretary-General,

Guided by the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which calls for solidarity among the member States,

Emphasizing the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which stipulate that all Member States are committed to refrain from the use or the threat of use of force in their international relations, and the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means,

Expressing deep appreciation of the position of, and the positive initiatives undertaken by, the Great Jamahiriya aimed at finding a peaceful solution to this crisis acceptable to all parties, and its acceptance of United Nations Security Council resolution 731 (1992),

Referring to the resolutions of previous sessions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the resolutions and declarations adopted by regional organizations, especially the resolution adopted by the League of Arab States at its one hundred and eighth session held at Cairo on 20 and 21 September 1997, the declaration adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Harare from 2 to 4 June 1997, and the final document of the Twelfth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi on 7 and 8 April 1997,

Expressing its deep concern over the humanitarian and material damage inflicted upon the Libyan Arab people and the peoples of neighbouring States as a result of the unjust sanctions imposed in implementing Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993),

Reaffirming the risks posed by the continuation of this crisis to the security and safety of this region and their adverse effects on international peace and security,

Expressing its regret over the disregarding and neglecting by the other parties concerned of the initiatives of the Jamahiriya and the constructive efforts exerted by regional organizations to settle this crisis,

1. Reiterates the resolutions of previous sessions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which support the latter's position and constructive efforts aimed at reaching a peaceful solution to the crisis;

2. Urges the three Western States concerned to respond positively to the Libyan initiatives and regional and international efforts in order to reach a settlement on the basis of international law and through dialogue, understanding and respect for national sovereignty;

3. Supports the efforts exerted by the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity to persuade the Security Council to accept one of the three options which they proposed jointly to the Council, namely:

(a) To try the two suspects in a third neutral country, to be determined by the Security Council;

(b) To try the two suspects at the headquarters of the International Court of Justice at The Hague in accordance with Scottish law by Scottish judges;

(c) To set up a special criminal court to try the two suspects at the headquarters of the International Court of Justice at The Hague;

4. Appeals to the Security Council to lift the sanctions imposed on the Jamahiriya, taking into consideration the latter's positive initiatives and the proposals made by regional organizations contained in paragraph 3 of this resolution;

5. Recommends the creation of a coordination committee between the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in order to undertake appropriate steps with the Security Council so as to study the modalities for lifting the sanctions imposed on the Great Jamahiriya;

6. Reaffirms the importance of a final settlement to the crisis and urges member States to intervene promptly with the Security Council for a lifting of the sanctions, notably for the following reasons, and to facilitate them:

(a) Libyan flights for humanitarian purposes relating to medical treatment, the import of medicines, and transport of the deceased;

(b) Special flights transporting assistance in kind from the Jamahiriya and other countries;

(c) Flights of a religious nature;

(d) Flights relating to the participation of the political leadership and Libyan official delegations in regional and international meetings;

(e) Flights relating to the extension of necessary support with respect to emergency equipment and services directly related to civil air traffic control, including the updating of equipment and the requirements of search, rescue, training and maintenance;

(f) Facilitating the acquisition of spare parts for agricultural aviation and desert vehicles used in monitoring and combating desert locust;

(g) Any measures relating to the freezing of Libyan foreign accounts;

7. Reaffirms the importance of the performance of the Hajj, which is a sacred pillar of Islam and an obligation for all Muslims; in this regard, it is imperative to accord all facilities so that the pilgrims may visit the holy sites without any hindrance or difficulty and to permit the aircraft carrying Libyan pilgrims and flights for religious purposes to reach the holy sites from Libyan territory and to ensure the passage of the aircraft over member States in conformity with international law;

8. Supports the right of the Great Jamahiriya to demand appropriate reparations for human and material losses resulting from the application of the two aforementioned resolutions of the Security Council;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the ninth session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/79
28 January 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, reaffirming in particular resolution 1124 (1997) of 31 July 1997, and recalling the statement of its President of 6 November 1997 (S/PRST/1997/50),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 January 1998 (S/1998/51),

Supporting the vigorous efforts to move the peace process forward made by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, respecting fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, as well as of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE),

Stressing in this context the importance of the Concluding Statement adopted in Geneva on 19 November 1997 in which both sides welcomed, inter alia, the proposals of the Secretary-General to strengthen the involvement of the United Nations in the peace process, approved a programme of action and set up a mechanism for its implementation,

Reaffirming the necessity for the parties strictly to respect human rights, expressing its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to find ways to improve their observance as an integral part of the work towards a comprehensive political settlement, and noting developments in the work of the United Nations Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Deeply concerned at the continuing unsettled and tense security situation in the Gali region, characterized by the laying of mines, by a rising number of criminal activities, including kidnapping and murder, and, most seriously, by significantly increased subversive activities by armed groups which disrupt the peace process and impede a settlement of the conflict and the return of refugees, and at the resulting lack of safety and security for the local population, for the refugees and displaced persons returning to the region, for aid workers and for the personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in

Georgia (UNOMIG) and of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS peacekeeping force),

Welcoming in this context the contribution that the CIS peacekeeping force and UNOMIG have made to stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, noting that the cooperation between UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force is good and has continued to develop, and stressing the importance of continued close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 19 January 1998;

2. Notes with satisfaction that much groundwork has now been laid towards achieving substantive progress in the peace process but reiterates its deep concern that, as yet, no significant progress has been made on the key issues in the settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia;

3. Commends the parties for the constructive approach shown at the Geneva meeting on 17 to 19 November 1997, welcomes in this context the establishment and the first meetings of the Coordinating Council and, within its framework, of working groups, under the chairmanship of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and stresses the importance of the effective working of these bodies in order to help progress towards a settlement;

4. Emphasizes that the primary responsibility for reinvigorating the peace process rests upon the parties themselves, and reminds them that the ability of the international community to assist them depends on their political will to resolve the conflict through dialogue and mutual accommodation and on their taking real steps towards bringing about a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict through the speediest possible agreement on and signature of the relevant documents;

5. Reaffirms the particular importance it attaches to the more active role for the United Nations in the peace process, encourages the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to continue their efforts, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, and with the support of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General and the OSCE, and calls upon the parties to work constructively with them to achieve a comprehensive settlement;

6. Encourages the continuation of direct dialogue between the parties, calls upon them to intensify the search for a peaceful solution by further expanding their contacts, and requests the Secretary-General to make available all appropriate support if so requested by the parties;

7. Recalls the conclusions of the Lisbon summit of the OSCE (S/1997/57, annex) regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict and the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 on the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons (S/1994/397, annex II), encourages the Secretary-General to take such steps as are necessary, in cooperation with the

parties, to ensure a prompt and safe return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes, and stresses the urgent need for progress in this area, in particular from the Abkhaz side;

8. Calls upon the parties to ensure the full implementation of the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I);

9. Condemns the intensified activities by armed groups, including the continued laying of mines, in the Gali region, and calls upon the parties to honour fully their commitments to take all measures in their power and to coordinate their efforts to prevent such activities, and to cooperate fully with UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force in order to ensure the safety and the freedom of movement of all personnel of the United Nations, the CIS peacekeeping force and international humanitarian organizations;

10. Welcomes the additional steps taken in order to improve security conditions so as to minimize the danger to UNOMIG personnel and to create conditions for the effective performance of its mandate and urges the Secretary-General to continue to make further arrangements in this field;

11. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 July 1998 subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of UNOMIG in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force;

12. Encourages further contributions to address the urgent needs of those suffering most from the consequences of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular internally displaced persons, including contributions to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the Moscow Agreement and/or for humanitarian aspects including demining, as specified by donors, requests the Secretary-General to consider the means of providing technical and financial assistance aimed at the reconstruction of the economy of Abkhazia, Georgia, following the successful outcome of the political negotiations, and welcomes the planning of a needs assessment mission;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed, to report after three months from the date of the adoption of this resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including on the operations of UNOMIG, and to provide recommendations in that report on the nature of the United Nations presence, and, in this context, expresses its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/80
28 January 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 20 January 1998 (S/1998/53) and taking note of the observations expressed and the commitments mentioned therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 6 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/7),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 July 1998;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Condemns all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;

5. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

6. Encourages further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/779
S/1998/81
28 January 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 28 January 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my previous letter of 19 September 1997, I had informed Your Excellency of my Government's deep concern regarding the escalating militarization campaign of the Greek Cypriot administration.

Under instructions, I wish to draw your attention once again to this military escalation in Southern Cyprus which has now reached a new stage as a result of the construction of the military airbase in Paphos, which has been completed and became operational as of 24 January 1998.

It is reported that the official inauguration of the airbase is to take place in March with the attendance of the Greek Defence Minister, Mr. Tsohatzopoulos.

The Greek Cypriot authorities have publicly declared that combat aircraft from Greece will be deployed on the airbase.

The arms build-up in Southern Cyprus has for a long time been assuming grave proportions. The Greek Cypriot administration has brought its current military expenditure to a level in excess of $2 million a day, which is in per capita terms among the highest in the world. Over recent years, T-80 and AMX-30 tanks and BMP-3 and Leonidas type armoured combat vehicles have been imported into Southern Cyprus. Despite the concerns expressed by the Security Council, the transaction for deploying S-300 missile systems remains in force.

The construction of the military airbase adds a highly destabilizing dimension to the military equation in the island and the region. Moreover, it

contravenes various Security Council resolutions calling upon the parties to refrain from any action which would exacerbate the situation.

It should also be noted that the 1960 Treaties of Guarantee and of Alliance, while providing the security of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities, stipulate that no threat could be directed from Cyprus against the security of the Guarantor Powers.

The current situation once again demonstrates that Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration completely and contemptuously ignore the 1960 Treaties.

The deployment of Greek combat aircraft in Southern Cyprus will create a very dangerous source of tension in the island. Bearing in mind the tragic events that occurred between 1963 and 1974, as a result of the use of armed force by the Greek/Greek Cypriot camp, the construction of an airbase and the deployment of Greek combat aircraft should be a cause of great concern not only for Turkey, but for all who take an interest in peace and stability in the island and in the region.

Following the decision to deploy S-300 missile systems in Southern Cyprus, the construction of the military airbase in Paphos for the stationing of Greek combat aircraft has brought the parties to the threshold of a crisis.

The Greek/Greek Cypriot camp will bear the responsibility for any development that may lead to undesirable consequences.

The Turkish Government will not remain indifferent in the face of provocative and hostile actions directed against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and Turkey, and will act as a Guarantor Power, in accordance with its Treaty rights and obligations, with a view to protecting the Turkish Cypriot people and preserving the balance between Turkey and Greece.

In the light of the gravity of this latest development, I hope that Your Excellency will do your utmost to impress upon the Greek/Greek Cypriot camp the importance of desisting from actions which threaten peace and security in Cyprus and in the Eastern Mediterranean.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/780
S/1998/82
28 January 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 19
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO
THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 19 January 1998 from the Permanent Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from our respective Governments, we should like to request your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and the attached letter from the four successor States of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, forwarded to you on 15 December 1997, as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Bosnia and Herzegovina

(Signed) Ivan ŠIMONOVIĆ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Croatia

(Signed) Naste ČALOSKI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Macedonia

(Signed) Danilo TÜRK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Slovenia

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ANNEX

Letter dated 15 December 1997 from the Permanent Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to refer to Terminology Bulletin No. 347/Rev.1 (ST/CS/SER.F/347/Rev.1), issued by the United Nations Office of Conference and Support Services, Translation and Editorial Division, Documentation, Reference and Terminology Section, and in particular to item 191 of the list of States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and its corresponding endnote 17.

The Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Slovenia strongly object to the inclusion of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the list of States Members of the United Nations, members of specialized agencies or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and to the use of the date of admission of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations as the date of admission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to this Organization.

Item 191 and its corresponding endnote 17 in the above-mentioned terminology bulletin contravene the provisions of relevant resolutions of the Security Council (resolution 777 (1992) of 19 September 1992) and the General Assembly (resolution 47/1 of 22 September 1992) regarding the status of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the United Nations. Those resolutions, adopted by the "appropriate intergovernmental bodies" of the United Nations, stipulate that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations and that it should apply for membership.

Until the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) complies with the requirements of the above-mentioned resolutions and, inter alia, applies for membership in the United Nations, it cannot be considered as a State Member of the United Nations. Similarly, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot be considered as a State member of the specialized agencies or a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

We kindly request that the appropriate measures be taken to issue a corrigendum to Terminology Bulletin No. 347/Rev.1 (ST/CS/SER.F/347/Rev.1) and all previously issued terminology bulletins, which contain the same error, and therefore in that manner bring those documents in line with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Bosnia and Herzegovina

(Signed) Naste ČALOSKI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Macedonia

(Signed) Ivan ŠIMONOVIĆ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Croatia

(Signed) Danilo TÜRK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Slovenia

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/83
28 January 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT OBSERVERS OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, we have the honour to transmit herewith a joint letter signed by H.E. Mr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, H.E. Mr. Azeddine Laraki, Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and H.E. Mr. Ahmed Fathi Sorour, President of the Arab Parliamentary Union, concerning the efforts undertaken by the three organizations to find a peaceful and just solution to the Lockerbie crisis (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Hussein HASSOUNA
Ambassador
Permanent Observer
League of Arab States

(Signed) Mokhtar LAMANI
Permanent Observer
Organization of the
Islamic Conference

98-01877 (E) 280198 280198

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Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Letter from the President of the Arab Parliamentary Union, the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States

You are aware that the crisis between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the one hand, and the United States of America and the United Kingdom, on the other, concerning the Lockerbie incident, has lasted much too long. This situation has only aggravated the negative repercussions that the crisis had already had on the Libyan people and neighbouring States and peoples, and it has been harmful to the families of the victims.

As part of the efforts to achieve a peaceful and just settlement of the crisis, and bearing in mind the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, which deals with the conduct by regional agencies of activities consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, we have the honour to inform you that the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Arab Parliamentary Union, have reached the following agreement on the matter:

First: to pursue their efforts to ensure that the Security Council accepts one of the three solutions proposed by the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has accepted as a starting point for settling the crisis, namely:

1. To try the two suspects in a neutral third country to be designated by the Security Council;

2. To try the two suspects at the seat of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, in accordance with Scottish law, by two Scottish judges;

3. To establish a criminal court to try the two suspects at the seat of the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Second: pending a definitive peaceful and just settlement of the crisis based on one of the above-mentioned proposed solutions, we hope that the Security Council will take measures to help mitigate the negative consequences of the air embargo against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by lifting the ban on certain flights carried out by the Libyan authorities, namely:

- Flights of a humanitarian nature (medical evacuations and import of medicines);

- Special flights to transport material assistance provided by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to other countries;

- Individual flights for religious purposes;

- Flights in connection with official missions.

Bearing in mind your important role, we hope that you will do everything in your power to ensure that the Security Council takes action on the above-mentioned proposals and takes the necessary measures to help achieve, in the near future, a just settlement of the crisis.

(Signed) Ahmed Fathi SOROUR
President of the Arab
Parliamentary Union

(Signed) Azeddine LARAKI
Secretary-General of the
Organization of the
Isamic Conference

(Signed) Ahmed Esmat ABDEL MEGUID
Secretary-General of the League
of Arab States